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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE. Fussell's Ice Cream depot and saloon have

been moved to a larger store, No. 760 Broadway, between 5th and 9th sts. Established 1851. The most efficacious stimulants to excite the

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States. 
 DAILY TRIBUNE, 1 year
 \$12.00

 DAILY TRIBUNE (without Sundays), 1 year
 10.00

 SUNDAY TRIBUNE, 1 year
 2.00

 WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 1 year
 2.00

 BEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 1 year
 3.00
 MI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, I versel letter.
lemit by P. O. Order or in registered letter.
Address THE TRIBUNE,
New-York.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON-No. 1,322 F-st, LONDON-No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand. PARIS-No. 9 Rue Scribe.

## New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1882.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The understanding between the British Government and Mr. Parnell has been ruptured. == The name of the driver of the car in which the Irish murderers rode has been ascertained. = England and France have ordered fleets to the Mediterranean. === The distress in Andalusia continues.

CONGRESS .- The Senate was not in session. In the House the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was reported and ordered printed; the bill to enable National banking associations to extend their corporate existence was debated and notices were given of several amendments; a bill was introduced and referred, tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant Danenhower, and conferring a loose, tedious way, reaching at last, if we upon him the rank of Lieutenant-Commander.

Domestic.-The steamship Pliny was stranded yesterday at Deal Beach, N. J. \_\_\_\_ Edward Hixon & Co., furniture dealers at Boston, failed, with lia. bilities amounting to \$125,000. ==== Ginery Twichell has been elected by the directors of the Boston, Hoosae Tunnel and Western Railway to succeed General Burt. = Disastrous floods are reported in Arkansas. ==== Three persons, formerly in the employ of the Tichborne family, assert that Ferris, the Californian claimant, is Sir Roger Tichborne. = It is reported that ex-Secretary Kirkwood will be appointed a member of the Tariff Commission. === Ex-Governor Washburn is dying at Eureka Springs, Ark.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Further testimony in re-E. Chittenden and S. F. Kneeland talked with a TRIBUNE reporter about Mr. Andrews charges. == Argument over the Jersey Central contest was made in Newark. = Jay Gould wrote a second letter to Mayor Grace about the taxation of ing over the three suspected persons for trial themselves with the Church, not with life and been asked to stop the ringing of the bell of the John the Baptist. Church of St. The argument on the injunction against the Metropolitan Elevated Road was had, === Philip Shever died from the bite of a cat, = Mabel Winans, at Newark, was placed in the care of her guardian. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 89.91 cents. Stocks were rather more active and higher and closed

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy and rainy weather, with higher temperatures, followed by partly cloudy or fair weather. Thermometer vesterday: Highest, 53° lowest, 43°; average, 4858°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

When people take up a work of reform they must expect many disappointments, and if they are easily discouraged there is no use to begin a fight to establish a principle. The members of the Municipal Society certainly undertook a gigantic task when they struggled with the street-cleaning problem, but their lack of success ought not to be laid so much

Mothers generally have the welfare of their children more at heart than anyone else; but public opinion will approve the judgment of Judge McCarter, of Newark, who has just awarded the custody of little Mabel Winans to her adopted father. It is unfortunate that there was an element of religious bitterness in the case; but the mother, whom the judge calls unnatural, seems to have been moved simply by a spirit of revenge.

The friends of Lieutenant Danenhower will be pleased if Congress honors him by a vote of thanks and by promoting him to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander. It would be a decided advance, for he would then be passed over the heads of nearly 240 of his fellowlientenants. It is to be hoped that when Melville returns his brave and energetic efforts to rescue his ill-fated comrades of the Jeannette will also be substantially remembered. If Lieutenant Danenhower does not recover his eyesight he will undoubtedly be placed on the retired list, and if he had no promotion his position then would certainly be hard.

The Life-Saving Service has again proved its great usefulness and its right to demand appreciation and fair treatment. The lives of the passengers, numbering about thirty, on the steamship Pliny, from Rio Janeuro, which went ashore at Deal Beach, were in great danger. The sea was heavy, and the waves broke over the decks with great violence. The men of Life Saving Station No. 6, who were dishanded last week, were on hand, however, and soon had the life-lines ; out. The men of Station No. 5 also arrived quickly. All the passengers were saved, among them several women and ten children, the youngest child being only two months old. John Smith with his wife and seven babies probably makes the most grateful showing.

conciliation. Much will depend upon the son who excited his anger-was permitted such reception which the Arrears of Rent bill, to be presented to Parliament to-morrow, receives from the Irish leaders, and especially from the Irish people. Our cable dispatch emphasizes the difficulties of the Government's situation. Three members of the Cabinet stood ready to resign if the measure to repress crime in Ireland, introduced on Thursday, had not been severe enough. And the bill had no sooner been presented than the understanding between the Government and the Irish members was at an end, as was shown by the passionate protest of Mr. Parnell. This leader's position is certainly not enviable; plainly thinking that he had been out-manœuvred by the Government, he must also feel that his grip on the Irish people is loosened.

It is evident that the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company attaches considerable importance to the motion made before Judge Russell yesterday to resettle the judgment entered in the Caro suit. If the injunction should remain in its present absolute form and afterward be affirmed by the Court of Appeals, it would probably tax the ingenuity of the lawyers to the utmost to find a way out of the difficulty for the elevated roads. If, however, the motion just made should be granted, there would be plainer sailing before them, even in the event of an adverse decision by the Court of last resort. In that case the suit would be brought back for a jury to assess the damages; and if the company should be able to secure from the first jury a verdict for merely nominal damages, they might, on the strength of such a precedent, successfully meet the other claimants in the courts. But if the juries should begin with large verdicts, the outlook for the companies would be serious. The counsel for the defendants are hoping much from the decision in the Story case, which is to be argued before the Court of Appeals next month; but the counsel in the Caro suit declare that their case is much stronger, and that they expect to succeed even though the Story suit should be decided in favor of the elevated road.

CONNECTICUT JUSTICE.

The impression gains ground that Connecticut justice, to which public attention is just now somewhat drawn by the Malley trial, is tenderfooted as well as slow-footed. The murder case now on trial at New-Haven has been tried twice already: first by a coroner's jury, and second-heaven save the mark-by a justice of the peace. It is one of the peculiarities of the Connecticut method of dispensing justice that two such trials may be had, and the result of neither of them be of the slightest possible consequence to the prosecution or the accused. Neither the finding of a coroner's jury nor the decision of a justice of the peace can affect in the least degree the final disposition of the case. In the pending case there was a long hearing by a coroner's jury, which ran along, as such cases usually do, in rightly remember, no particular conclusion, except that the girl was dead and there was considerable doubt about the manner of her death. Then followed a trial before a country justice, which was prolonged for several weeks, filling the sensational press with columns upon columns of its favorite pabulum, and giving the locality of the crime a notoriety that for a long time made life a burden to the New-Haven citizen who exposed himself away from home to a constant and incessant demand for his opinion on "the Jennie Cramer case." The strange feature in the Connecticut methods of administering justice is that in neither of these preliminary trials did gard to Judge Westbrook was heard yesterday; L. the result which was reached have any binding force upon anybody. The justice court after a long, tedious and

> had been precisely the reverse it would have made no real difference. In the case of the Rev. Mr. Hayden, whose trial for murder in the same county two years ago awakened similar and possibly wider public interest, the preliminary trial before a justice resulted in his acquittal, notwithstanding which he was indicted by a Grand Jury, and after a trial of unprecedented length only escaped conviction by the failure of the jury to agree. And the deliberation with which the first steps-the apparently unnecessary and absolutely superfluous proceedings-are taken, seems to be copied in the subsequent processes. In the present case the Malley boys and their paramour, Blanche Douglass, are on trial practically for the third time, the two previous trials having amounted to nothing, and it being impossible from the beginning that they could affect the result. If they are innocent of the terrible crime with which they are charged, there is manifest injustice in keeping them so long in prison, and under suspense. If they are guilty, the slowness with which Connecticut justice approaches the final determination of the fact must operate as anything but a deterrent of crime. The safety of society demands swift punishment for the guilty: common justice calls for early vindication of the innocent. The machinery of criminal procedure under Connecticut law seems fairly open to criticism; it subjects the innocent to exasperating delay and suspense, while it encourages crime by postponing the punishment of the guilty.

Connecticut justice, too, is not only slow in its approaches to the determination of the guilt or innocence of suspected murderers, but, if we may judge from the record in recent cases, it is exceedingly tender toward malefactors after their guilt has been proven. In the prison at Wethersfield there are several cold-blooded murderers, guilty beyond the shadow of a doubt, who escaped hanging under a recently invented statute which practically permits the jury to decide whether the convicted murderer shall be hanged or imprisoned for life. These patient and perhaps penitent assassins are waiting for the termination of their imprisonment not by death, but by legislative pardon. No life prisoner ever dies in prison. Their release is only a question of time. Last year a life prisoner who had murdered his brother was pardoned by the Legislature and after his release held a sort of levee in the Executive Chamber. where the legislators who had been profoundly impressed with the sweetness of character he had developed in confinement paid their respects to him. Kate Cobb and her paramour Bishop-who, upon the confession of the latter, deliberately and slowly poisoned, the first her husband, the second his wife, in order that they might have no bar to their illicit intercourse-are in prison under life sentences, looking confidently forward to the time when they, too, will experience legislative clemency, and once more walk abroad. Another convicted murderer, named Andersen, sentenced for life, but confined in the Middletown Insane Hospital upon the certificate of a commission that he was

blood shed at Dublin is to be the blood of re- a simple mania for taking the life of any per exemption from supervision that he escaped about a week ago, and was roaming at large, till Friday last, to the great terror of a dozen persons whom he had threatened to kill, and the restless anxiety of the whole neighbor-

hood in which his crime was committed. A commission was raised by the late Legislature to revise the criminal laws and the methods of procedure. To a disinterested outsider it would seem to be high time. The cases we have cited to illustrate the slow-footedness and tender-footedness of Connecticut justice are only specimens. There are more, but these are perhaps enough.

COUNTRY BOARD.

It is an undoubted fact that the number of city people who spend the summer in the country is greater each year. Every father of a family finds that his children must have the fresh air and free exercise of the country for two or three months in the summer. That brings them back to the city in the autumn with stronger limbs, better appetites and more vigorous bodies than they could ever develop by continuous city life. Many a father devotes two or three hours a day to railway travel, with its many discomforts, through the hot summer months, in order that his children may enjoy these priceless benefits. But the children are not the only gainers. Physicians say that for young and old alike the long nights of sleep in the pure country air are worth more than all the tonics which were ever concocted. There are endless gibes at the discomforts incidental to this annual summer sojourn; yet when all has been said that can be against it, the fact remains that we feel the need of it more and more each year.

The great and perplexing question with every busy man is, Where to go? He knows pretty nearly what he wants, but he has not the time to hunt it up. The problem is very much easier of solution than he suspects. If he will put a plain statement of what he wants and where he wants it into the advertising columns of The Tribune for a few days, he will be surprised to see how quickly he will find what he is looking for. And for people in the country who wish to board a few city people but are uncertain how to reach just the ones they would prefer to have, the same avenue of communication will be found equally valuable. We mention these facts because there are so many people who read the newspapers every day and yet never think how valuable they may be to them in the perplexities of every-day life.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES. The May anniversaries began in this city last week. The most important were, as usual, those conventions in which not a single sect or association was represented, but different religious bodies united in some common practical work. Delegates to these meetings are generally clergymen and shrewd business men in caual numbers. and the time is spent, not in reading labored papers on abstruse dogmas or points of ecclesiastical government, as is customary in exclusively denominational conferences, but in the examination of some crying evil of the time and its possible cure, which is done with no great show of learning or dignity probably, but usually with much sound sense, keen observation and hearty liberal feeling. Such informal pourparlers as these, which are becoming more common every year even in the most exclusive of Protestant sects, show more than anything else the great change in the direction and application of Christianity among English-speaking people in the present century. Religious conferences, from the great councils convened by the Pope or heads of a Protestant Church, for the purpose of changing or enforcing a dogma, down to the regular presbyteries or assemblies held in country villages by the poorly paid clergymen of a sect, have all had, until about fifty years costly trial found "probable cause" for bind- ago, one feature in common; they concerned were meant to be authoritative. They were regarded as such by the rank and file of church members, who either obediently submitted to

them or openly revolted against them.

Such meetings as those held last week by the American Missionary and Tract Societies are totally opposed to these ancient gatherings in manner and matter, and would have been impossible in the beginning of this century. So are the annual congresses in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the informal meetings of the Methodist and Presbyterian clergymen and laymen which have become so popular during the last fifteen years. It is the very gist and purpose of these conventions that their utterances are not to be accepted as ex-cathedra. Priests and laymen meet and argue on terms of absolute equality: they appear as Christian men of business, fathers and citizens, not exclusively church officials; and the subjects they discuss are, as rule, the best methods by which the religious truths which they hold can be brought to influence the world in its everyday life-the teaching ef children; temperance; prison reform; women's work; workingmen's clubs; the us of the press; industrial schools; assisted emigration. In every church the tendency of discussion and action grews with each year more determinately toward the practical elevation of ordinary life. Here is a suggestive hint for all ministers and their congregations. Intelligent Christian people jappear to have pretty clearly made up their minds as to the doctrines which they believe, and do not propose to spend as much time as formerly in wrangling concerning points of doctrine: they see that the real problem before them to solve is not the exact position of the persons of the Trinity or the question of universal salvation, or even the mode in which baptism should be administered; but how to bring the chance for a noble useful life which Jesus came to give to the world home to the child, to the Magdalen, to the drunkard, and to their own daily routine in house, office and shop. If the meetings themselves have become less aristocratic in form and conduct, little is lost even by the clergy who find themselves placed on the same platform with zealous, intelligent laymen. The priest must preserve his superior place by superior zeal and intelligence, not by the prestige of office, as formerly; hence if he is less an authority, he is more a power.

There is a large class of active thinking people, too, outside of any religious bodies who in their own sincere efforts to help the world about them are apt to sneer at the work done by the churches. There are a good many cant phrases about intolerance and bigotry, etc. They may gain a more correct idea of the extent and value of this work if they will pay some attention to the records of these meetings of last week, and of those which are yet to be held. They have probably gauged the whole Christian Church as a body by the intellect and nature of some individual young clergyman of weak stamina with whom they have come in unpleasant contact. The statistics of the work done during the last year in the practical bettering of the social and moral condition of the American It certainly does not yet appear that the insane-his insanity being of the Guiteau sort. | people which will be shown by different asso- just taken up this matter with an energy which

ciations in these meetings will be a fair hint as to what Christianity is doing, and as to the personal quality, too, of individual Christian workers. THE TRIBUNE has never taken part with that bigotry of religious denominations which denounces as lacking in Christian spirit the work of humanitarians outside of any sect; but on the other hand, it is only just to acknowledge that the great, systematic, unintermitted effort for the amelioration of society is chiefly made by these religious organizations. Other work may have been as high in aim and as effective, but was spasmodic and temporary.

"EVERY MALE CITIZEN."

The Attorney-General of the State of New-York is presumably a good-natured man. The Court of Appeals has decided that every person is to be credited with the possession of bowels of compassion until their absence is shown by affirmative proof. True, Mr. Russell has rendered a decision which is tatal to the hopes of those who yearned to have the present Legislature pass a bill allowing all women to vote for all candidates for public office. But the fact of his having rendered this decision does not necessarily negative the belief that he has bowels of compassion. For aught that appears to the contrary, he wrote the decision with tears in his eyes and handed it to the Legislature with hands trembling with sorrowful emotion. That he wrote it at all is explainable without impeaching his regard for the bewildering gender in the simple statement that it was his sworn duty to decide the question at issue according to the light given him in the Constitution of the State of New-York. The Constitution declares that "every male citizen" may vote. Mr. Russell reasons that these words are to be construed as withholding suffrage from women. That is what his decision says. Let him not be regarded as blameworthy. He merely passed upon " the Constitution as it is." He had no part nor lot in framing the section which gives male" citizens the monopoly of the ballot. The wemen of the State whom his action disappoints have no quarrel with him, but rather with "the fathers" who in framing the organic law put "male" into it. Indeed, Mr. Russell may well argue that his devotion to the sex never shone more brightly than in this decision, and he may well answer all the letters, telegrams, telephone messages and other communications addressed to him on the subject by quoting the couplet:

"I could not love thee, dear, so much

Loved I not honor more." It is just possible that the women who desire the ballot will be able to persuade Mr. Russell that the " male " section of the Constitution to which he refers them does not knock their bill higher than Guilderoy's kite. We offer them a hint which they may find useful. Many years ago John G. Saxe made a speech at a flag-raising at a village in the interior of the State in which he spoke handsomely of the liberality and public spirit of the men who had contributed the money that purchased the pole and the colors that fluttered from it. When he got through the president of the village remarked that since the women of the place had done as much as the men in aid of the enterprise, he regretted that Mr. Saxe had not taken occasion to compliment them as well as the men. At which Saxe arose again, and said that he thought that in that village. as in sundry other places, the men embraced the

It is just possible that if Mr. Russell could be persuaded to reread the Constitution in the light which this story throws upon the proper interpretation of "every male citizen," he might issue a revised version of his decision which would fejoice the hearts of those who now gnash their pearly teeth at him.

THE PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

There was no piece of news last week-not even the readers so nearly as the recent sudden rise in provisions. A man, whatever his opinions, can afford o wait until next week to know what the English Government will do about the arrears of Irish rents. but he must know to-day how he can make a proi ably limited supply of market money buy beef or chickens at exorbitant prices. Whether these high prices for beef are due, as alleged, to the wholesale destruction of cattle in the Western snows of the winter of 1879, or to the speculation of a f-w dealers, really matters nothing to the individual buyer, as he can affect neither the one cause nor the other by anything which he can do. He has his personal remedy in his own hands, however, the elevated roads. = The Board of Health has by the Supreme Court. But if the decision matters outside of it; and their utterances simple expedient by the great mass of householders. of moderate means for a week or two will soon bring down the rates.

It seems the barest of platitudes to advise a man to do without a thing as a resource for not being able to get it. But meat has come to be most unreasonably considered by many Americans as the staff of life. The average householder actually does not know that there are articles which supply precisely the same kind and amount of nutriment to the human body as the flesh of animals. The present is a suitable time for the study by him of these useful facts in dietetics. The cheaper cuts of beef and mutton, too, are quite as appetizing and nutritious as the choice parts, if a little more attention and skill be given to their preparation for the table. Some of the most deicious plats of the French cook are made of those portions which the American housewife would reject with scorn from her larder. There are many households, too, where oatmeal, fish, and the leguminons vegetables are scarcely known. Yet there are whole races of men, sturdy and long-lived men, too, who have been reared on these articles of food instead of meat. The present prices, annoving as they may be, will have their use if they force the lavish, reckless American consumer into learning these long-neglected lessons in domestic economy.

Queen Victoria has a great objection to create a man a peer unless he has means amply adequate to maintain the dignity becomingly. Law peers have accordingly been, except when childless, sparingly created of late years. But the fruit of previous creations of poor law peers is seen in many cases to-day. Lord Tenterden, for instance, the present permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, entered the Foreign Office years ago as a clerk, and has never taken his seat in the House of Lords, because it would be contrary to etiquette and official conven ience were he, as a permanent civil servant, and not holding what is called a Parliamentary office, to do so. The Foreign Office always has one political Under Secretary, who goes in and out with the Government, as well as a non-political Under Secretary. o that the Depa; tment may be represented in both Houses. Lord Gifford, a gallant young peer, who gained the Victoria Cross in Ashantes, dis laming to bolster up his empty title by a mercenary marriage, has been glad to take the post of Colonial Secretary in Western Australia-the poorest and most remote of the Australian colonies. His great-grandfather was a poor law peer. Again Lord St. Leonards grandson of the famous Chancellor) was lately an ansuccessful candidate for the Chief Constableship of a county at \$4,000 a year. Lord Chelmsford son of a Chanceltor-is also a very poor man for his position. The present Lord Chancellor Selborne is well-to-do. He had an exceptionally jugative practice and has lived very prudently; and Lord Coleridge, who inherited a considerable property from his father, also an eminent Judge, is well off or probably would not have had a peerage.

The smallpox has, it is officially stated, almost disappeared from our neighboring town of Bethlehem. The Lehigh University is open again, The successful stamping out of 'the ease in this case is a suggestive example of what may be done by prompt and strict official action The plague was of a most virulent character, as may be seen by the fact that 33 per cent of the cases proved fatal. The town is closely built and largely ecupied by workmen in tron and steel mills, few of whom were vaccinated; yet by prompt enforce ment of sanitary regulations, and of an inexorable quarantine of each infected family, no matter what its social position, the plague has been stopped within two months. The State of Wisconsin has

deserves imitation. The bill introduced provides that concealment of a case of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet or typhoid fever or any other contagious disease by a householder, head of a family or physician shall be punished by a fine of from \$50 to \$200 for each day of concealment, or by an imprisonment for not less than one month.

Now that Racine, the "belle city" of Wisconsin, has een visited by a fire that leaves her over half a million of dollars poorer than she was before it broke out, it suddenly occurs to her that her fire department does not begin to be strong enough, and that she must make substantial additions to it before she is a month older. Racine is in a position to appreciate that sigh of the baffled Dutchman: "O if mine hindsight was only so goot as mine foresight."

Some private letters written in the beginning of this century by Irish resident landlords to their kinsfelk in this country are remarkable from the fact that if the dates and names were altered they might as well be written from Ireland to-day. A year of famine, high rents, refusal to work, whiskey and secret societies had brought the lower class then to precisely the condition in which it is at present. "Evictions are being made," writes one of these landlords, "on the demesne of Sir J- F-. next my own. The constabulary are in possession of the town, and have torn down the cabins put up at night by the Ribbonmen for the poor wretches. Starvation and anarchy are on every side. For my part I have collected no rents for two seasons. If this goes on much longer I see ruin before me or emi gration." Again: "Mr. C-. H-., magistrate of the county, was murdered yesterday while at dinner, by a shot fired through an open window. The only idea of war which these Whiteboys have is assassination. They undoubtedly have been wronged. But they refuse to work, refuse to emigrate. I see no hope for Ireland while they are in The same impracticable class, Ribbonmen, Whiteboys, Mollies, call them by any name, the same are in it yet; and neither England nor the Home Rule nor the Land League knows any better how to manage them than did this despairing squire seventy old years ago. If the manner in which the English Government intends to punish the recent assassinations seems severe to us, we must acknowledge it is moderation itself compared to the reprisals made by England for Irish outrages in 1798, Eighty rebels taken in arms were promptly burned alive in a court house at Enniscorthy; and the leaders of the Wexford rebellion, Colclough, Bagenal, Harvey and Keogh, instead of being released from jail to occupy seats in Parliament, were hanged, and their heads, made black as mummies by sun and rain, could be seen for many months stuck on pikes over the court-yard gate at Wexford. The world moves; slower in Ireland than anywhere else, perhaps. But it moves.

From among the precious relics preserved for the veneration of the faithful can anyone bring out the basin of Pilate for the handwashing going on as to the marder of poor Lord Frederick Cavendish !

The cold weather of the past week has checked the budding energies of the trees and shrubs in Central Park, but vegetation has made considerable progress there in spite of all drawbacks. The Japan quinces are still in their glory, and the blac, always popular flower, will soon be at its best. The horse-chestnuts are a mass of verdure and are rapidly pushing forward their panieles of white blos-The Norway, white and red maples are already well in leaf, and the red bud, or Judas treeso called because of the tradition that it was on a tree of this kind that Judas Iscarrot banged himselfis now a striking object. Various groups tof this tree may be noticed in the lower part of the Park, but a remarkably fine specimen on the east side of the Mall, directly opposite the foot-path leading from the Arsenal, is well worth examination. A cluster of crab apples in full blossom or the west side of the drive from Eighth-ave, is also very attractive. Many of the smaller shrubs, too, are putting on their gayest robes, the grass is delightfully green, and altogether the Park just now will be found exceedingly attractive.

PERSONAL

Joseph Whitwell Pease, one of England's six new baronets, is said to be the first Quaker who ever accepted such a title.

Senator Edmunds and his family are staying at Atlantic City. N. J., for the benefit of his invalid daughter, whose health seems to be improved by

Duchess Constance de Lavan Montmorency, the youngest daughter of the famous De Maistre, author nea of One of the latest acts of Mr. Darwin's busy life

was to in lorse the crogramme of the new Free Education League of England, and make a generous subscription to its funds. A Washington correspondent describes Mrs.

Blaine as having the best possible manners for the wife of a public man-just enough cordiality, just enough dignity. She knows what the ex-Empress Eugenie never learned in the French Court, namely, how to show the exactly proper degree of recognition to each person she greets.

On Friday last Mrs. M. M. Ricker was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, and she passed, says a United States Senator, "the best examination among seventee applicants, all men but herself. She was found to be particularly well versed in the law of real property, a branch supposed to be beyond the reach of the female intellect."

Waldo Storg, the eldest son of the sculptor, W. W. Story, has adopted the calling in which his father has become famous. For the past five years, since he left Oxford, he has been studying and working with great success in Italy, and has just sent two of his works to the London exhibition. One of these, a "Paris and Helen," is described as being a singu-larly pure specimen of classic art.

At the recent private view of the Grosvenor Gallery Mr. Whistler was made conspicuous by his wand-like walking-stick, which was six feet long and slender as a common tead-pencil. He held it delicately poised between his thumb and finger, and explained that he intended it to become historical by marking a new departure in the fashion of walk-

Mr. Bancroft, the historian, has been forty-eight years writing the "History of the United States," and yet it is only brought down to the election of the first President, so careful and painstaking is his work. Like Gibbon, he is said frequently to rewrite whole sections which do not exactly suit him. Though now eighty-two years of age, the vene historian is still at work, and hopes to brin history down to the time of the Mexican War.

The Rev. John B. Morgan, the rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Paris, which is the merican Episcopal church of that city, has lately een in this country raising money to pay for the fine building which is now rapidly going on to completion. He has recently returned to Paris with about \$400,000 as the result of his visit, which, with the amount already in hand, will cover

all expenses. Lord Frederick Cavendish left no children. His wife, a charming woman, has two sisters living, one married to Mr. Talbot, member for the University of Oxford, the other to his brother, Warden of Keble College, Oxford. Lady Frederick's grandmother, the Dowager Lady Lyttleton, Queen Victoria's governess, was sister to Earl Spencer's father. Lady F. Cavendish has had more than one shock of late years. Her father, whose mind in later years gave way, threw himself over the banisters of his house and was killed, and it was at a dinner party at her house that the late Duchess of Argyli was seized with an itness which in a few hours proved fatal.
Resides Lord Hartington, a bachelor, the Duke of
D. vonshire has only one son. Lord Frederick Caveneitsh's home was aimost opposite Mr. Giadstone's
former abone on Cariton House Terrace.

Admiral Stokes bears testimony to the marvellons endurance and perseverance of Mr. Darwin. When the great naturalist was young they worked to gether for several years in the cabin of the Beagle during her celebrated voyage, Darwin with his microscope and Stokes at the charts. "It was often a very lively end of the little craft," says the Admiral, "and distressingly so to my old friend, who suffered greatly from seastckness. After, perhaps, an hour's work, he would say to me, 'Old fellow, I must take the horizontal for it, that being the best relief position from ship motion; a streich-out on one side of the table for some time would enable him

to resume his labors for awhile, when he had again to lie down. It was distressing to witness this early sacrifice of Mr. Darwin's health, who ever afterward seriously felt the ill effects of the Beagle's voyage."

The Messrs. William Walter Phelps, of News Jersey, and Charles A. Phelps, of Massachusetts have erected above the grave of their ances John Phelps, in Vevey, Switzerland, a monum bearing the following inscription:

Of Him Who Being with Andrew Broughton Joint Clerk of the Court of the Court Which Tried And Condemned Charles the First of England Had Such Zeal To Accept The Full Responsibility Of His Act That He Signed Each Record With His Full Name JOHN PHELPS.

He Came to Vevey And Died Like His Associates Whose Memorials

Are About Us, An Exile in The Cause of Human Prec-

This Stone Is Placed At The Request Of WM. WALTER PHELPS Of New-Jersey And CHARLES A. PHELPS Of Massachusetts Decendants From Across the Seas.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- A dispatch received here this morning says that Senator Benjamin Hill, of Georgia, is able to sit up and is in better spirits than he has been for a month. Still his physicians do not

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give him any hope.

The Tabard Hotel at Rugby, Tenn., the closing of which was one of the numerous afflictions which have beset the colony, is about to be reopened under a new management with the expectation that it will so ure a profitable patronage as the attractions of the neighborhood become more widely known.

"The Archdeacon's House," at Bangor, North Wales, associated with the first scene of the third act of King Henry IV.," is undergoing considerable alterations. The proprietor and his architect are studiously preserving the old room in which Glendower boasted " I can call spirits from the vasty deep."

Between Thursday's sunset and Friday noon the Fish Commission sept from Washington 1,000,000 shad and 2,000,000 herring to Austin, Tex., to be placed in the Colorado River, 300,000 shad to Farmville, Va., to stock the Appomattox, 300,000 to the Rappahanneck, and 300,000 to Harper's Ferry for the upper Potomac. The work of the entire season will probably embrace the distribution of about 80,000,000 shad, besides innumerable herring.

Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, offers the following astronomical prizes for the present year: Two hundred dollars in gold for each discovery of a new comet made (the discovery, not the comet) in the United Sintes, Canada, Great Britain or Ireland; \$200 for any meteorie stone found in any of the above countries during 1882, which Professor Henry A. Ward, of Roches ter, N. Y., Principal Dawson, of Montreal, Canada, and J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky., shall unanimously decide contains fossil remains of animal or vegetable life, thus proving the innabitability of other planets; the sum of \$50 for a specimen of any meteoric stone (whether it contains organic remains or not) seen to fall in the United States during 1882.

The Sicilian brigands who carried off Signor Notarbartolo, ex-Syndic of Palermo, and detained him for six days in a grotto among the mountains, displayed all the traditional virtues of their calling. The prisoner was treated with the utmost courtesy and respect, and, so far as it was possible, his preferences were con-sulted. The brigands, upon accepting the ransom of Solution of the briganus, upon accepting the ransom of 50,000 francs, promptly returned a watch which the ex-Syndic valued as a keepsake, and one of them begged the privilege of purchasing at a fair price the chain which he specially admired. Upon his return to Palerino Signor No aroartolo was welcomed with Joyful demonstrations, the street in which he lives being brilliantly illuminated.

A report which, if true, is of interest to all the world has been in general circulation through the Italian press. A picture dealer recently went from Milan to Nice with a number of paintings, one of which was a so-called "Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci, painted in oil upon a panel twenty feet long and three feet wide. The owner was glad to sell it for \$20, and the purchaser set about cleaning his new possession, of which he did not entertain a very high opinion. To his surprise the cleansing process removed the oil and disclosed beneath it, so the story goes, a magnificent tempera painting, undoubtedly executed in the fifteenth century, which proved to be nothing else than Leonardo da Vinci's original sketch of the immortal Last Supper. As it to remove all so p icsim, it is declared that the words "Leonardus da Vinci, pinxit 1489," were signed at the base of the

It has been suggested that the tedious and harrowing process of picioning a culprit about to be excented could be effectively performed in a moment by slipping over the prisoner's head and over his body and arms a very strong, clastic jersey. The writer of a para-graph in The St. James's Gazette contrived to have himself put through the pinioning process at Newgate. " All that is done to a man," he writes, " from the time the gaolers enter the condemned cell to the time he is led out to the scaffold, the present writer went through; and he found that the pinioning was as cruelly elaborate and slow as he had fancied it must be. A belt deliberately buckled round the waist; straps carried over the shoul ders and across the back, with more tedious buckling first one band and then the other confined to the waist belt by other little straps, and yet more tedious buckling A handy groom would not take a longer time to harness a nony t an it takes the gasler to tross a man for execu-tion. It is altogether a needlessly cruel tax upon the of a man in such a situation that one min

Herbert W. Leach, of Penobscot, Me., one of the Jeannette's crew, who escaped with Lieutenani Melville, sent a letter to his mother from Irkutsk on February 24, of which the following is a part: "About e ght days before we reached the coast we encountered neavy gale, which nearly put an end to our sufferings. When it commenced to blow the Lieutenant put me at the helm. It was very cold, and the boat was nearly full of water all the time, in spite of the men's baling or dear life. I sat at the helm about fourteen hours be fore the wind abated enough for me to be relieved. When the time came, I rose and fell flat into the bottom of the boat. My feet were frozen stiff, and my legs were chilled up to my body so badly that I think they could have been taken off without my feeling it. When we got ashore I was in a tight fix. I could not walk and was in much pain, and my feet had begun to putrefy. Bartlett, one of the men, took a knife and cut out the corrupt places, and cut about half of one of my great toes off, leaving about half an inch of the bone sticking out of the end. About a mouth ago I found a doctor who took it off. It troubles me to walk now, and I think that it will for some time. By the way, they are going to took it off. It troubles me to walk now, and I think that it will for some time. By the way, they are going to form a search party, and I think it is my dury to join it and search for the poor boys that are left. I don't know yet whether I shall go or not. If I do you must not worry about me, for we shall not start before spring, and will get back next fall, so you see it will not be long to wait and no risk to run, and besides you want to see rour son do by another as you would bave another do by him. Gractous, how I want to see the folks at home. Give my love to everybody in town and out, keep the lion's share for yourself, and believe me, your loving son, Herbert."

BITS OF CRITICISM.

GENIUS AND RUBBISH .- Genius and sublime

SKITS.-The difficulty of writing what is familiarly called a "skit" is perhaps one of the least generally appreciated by those who attempt it; though in truth literary aspirants are not given to be troubled with a too acute sense of the difficulty of any of their in truth literary aspirants are not given to be fromese with a too neutte sense of the infliently of any of their tasks. The essence of most skits being, in an excellent tasks. The essence of most skits being, in an excellent word of Thackeray's, deliberate "topsyturvification," it is the maintenance of this top-yturvification, and at the same time the making of it amusing, that is incumbers on the skit-maker, and it is in the first point that be generally fails. Indeed, we are not sure that anyone, with the single exception of swift, has ever been absolutely impeccable in this respect. Either the necessary clew or travesty is not through carelessaess, or it is dropped because the author gets suddenly too much in earnest, and wants to preach or ait without the gloves, or most frequently of all it slips from the cluich from mere intellectual and technical incapacity to held it. Then follows mevitably an ugly gap and cliparity, which may not be much noticed at the very moment of production, if the strokes which detell are indictently numerous to save the strokes which detell are indictently numerous to save the strokes which is so, but which is sure to be remarked by posterity, less interested in the particular and personal hits than in the general technical merit of the work.—(The Saturday Review.

EMERSON.-The sincere and even enthusias-EMERSON.—The sincere and even enthusiastic welcome which Emerson received in England, and
the singular interest that followed him, were largely
owing to a certain representative relation in which as
stood to the thoughtful and earnest people who had invited him to the country and listened to atm. With enture simplicity, with quiet unconsciousness of any radicalism in ans utterances, describing without superlatives
the exact vision before his eyes, he really dealt with
things of tremendous import to the people before him.
His pletures of the lairer society, where love breathed
through life, and justice organized the State, and the
tradesman would rather be cheated than cheat, and religion rejoiced in the sincerity of doubt, were as incidental sketches made on the waysite; but they seemed
to come from a region where the dreams of many slowclimbing ages had expanded in at least ideal realization.
Though as vaguely muraured by daring minds, or
whitspered in the car, were not merely spoken clearly by
whis man of the New World, but they were invested with
the beauty, the artistic completeness, the gracious sentment and the reverence which gave them the onarm of
poetry and the impressiveness of prophecy.—(Pall Mall
Gazetto